NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (Agricultural Warehouse.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XIX.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1841. [NO. 37.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

BERKSHIRES NO LONGER BERKSHIRES.

Mr Editor—I am an old hog-breeder, and have always supposed that I knew a thing or two—but I confess that I am now all ashore on that subject.—The time was when a good hog was not measured by the number of white feet which he possessed, or the quantity of white hair that he sported in his tail, but by something of much more importance. I find, however, that we were all wrong—no Berkshire can be a Berkshire with less than three white feet and a white top to his tail—"so says the book, and therefore it is true."

Now, I have observed, through a long life, the truth of an old aphorism, which I used to write as a copy, when a boy at school—"what is violent is seldom permanent"—and the Merino, the Morus, and now the Berkshire mania, all are proofs of the truth of the old adage; they have all been too violent to be permanent, and should be held in remembrance, as a warning against future speculations.

Well, then, Berkshires are no longer Berkshires, but *improved* Berkshires! So they can now be black, red, tawny, white, spotted, and speckled, and yet be quite pure and perfect blood—in short, *improved Berkshires*—leaving the old breed quite out of the question—then I would say that Benjamin Cooper, of Camden, N. J., has about the best hogs in this country, and they deserve the character which I. G. has given them in page 382, vol. iv. of the Cabinet, the perusal of which account induced me to go and view them for myself.

It is a pity the game is likely so soon to be brought to a close, for I have half a dozen young friends, who were just ready to dash into the speculation, each prepared with his *Bement* or *Lossing*, and a pedigree as long as my arm, and all of the right color too, to a hair; but Mr Samuel D. Martin's letter, in the Franklin Farmer, has, or I am much mistaken, blown up the Berko-mania, and will quite spoil the trade. He admits that the genuine Berkshires were red, with black spots—indeed, that is undeniable—but he contends—which is as *deniable*—that they were a coarse hog, with large ears and curly hair, a great consumer, but that they would attain a large size, (now what on earth was there in such a hog desirable to breed from?) and, therefore, he would make it appear, that every good quality of the present improved breed, was obtained from the Eastern or Chinese hog, of which there were two varieties of colors, the white and the black. Professor Low, however, contends that the color of the *modern* Berkshire is still a reddish brown, with dark spots; many of them, he says, are nearly black, manifesting their near approach to the Siamese character, and sometimes they are black, broken with white, but not a word does he say of their being quite white; although he admits that from this intermixture it becomes, in many cases, difficult to recognize, in the present race, the characters of the true Berkshire—and yet Mr Martin has a white imported boar, of the *improved* Berkshire breed, although he does not claim for him that he is an original Berkshire, but that he is an *improvement* upon that breed, by the eastern crosses. But all this while Messrs Lossing and Wait attach great importance to their pigs' coming direct from Berkshire, and of being the *only* pure blood, although they have never imported, by any chance, any of the original red and black color; and they brand all those with contempt that are not black and white, with the given number of white feet and white hairs in the tail.

But Mr Martin says, although red and black was the original, and has always been the prevailing color of the real Berkshire hog, yet, *thirty years ago*, there were white and black ones amongst them, (he must then mean, I presume, amongst the original breed,) and that he considers it therefore perfectly idle to say, that in an animal that is white and black, a few hairs of the one or the other color, in this or that place, constitute a genuine or a counterfeit—and so say I—but this is robbing the milk of all the cream, for, as I have often seen, much more importance has been attached to their color than to any other qualification.

So then it appears that every one has been breeding his own *improved* Berkshires! And that, in short, Berkshires are no longer Berkshires! I shall, therefore, *no longer* expect to see people shelling out their dollars for very inferior pigs, merely because they have been bred by such and such gentlemen, without regard to much besides the color of the feet and tail! And it comes at last to this—a good hog, any more than a good cow, cannot be of a bad color.

Let it not, however, for a moment be supposed that I wish to detract an iota from the value of the Berkshires—they are most excellent as a cross with our own swine stock, and have done, and will do, infinite good; but, really, the nonsense which is bandied about in all sorts of ways and all about things of the most trifling importance, is perfectly surfeiting, and reminds one of the old couplet—

"Strange that such difference there should be,
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee!"

JOHN DILLON.

PORTRAITS OF ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet:

Sir—I wish to call your attention to the portrait of a Cotswold buck, as drawn from the life, and given in the number of the Albany Cultivator for the last month. This animal has been imported by that spirited breeder and improver, W. H. Sotham, whose perseverance and industry in the cause are above all praise. But, is it really intended we should suppose that the sheep is there faithfully represented? Then he is a nondescript, and reminds one of the build of a road-wagon as much as a sheep; for if the hind legs had been brought a little further forward, they would then have stood under the centre of the carcass, and have rendered the fore legs quite unnecessary; or, it might have been as easy to add a couple, to support the enormous rump! As he now stands, he appears, as some one says, "a creature packed up in two parcels." And yet, Mr Editor, the "portrait" as it is called, is nothing more nor less than what we were led to expect, from the importer's notes of preparation, first from the other side of the Atlantic, saying that he was coming, and, on landing, that he had come, and had brought with him the pride of all England! having, as it would seem, contrived to bribe the English breeders to dispose of their best stock for the consideration of a few extra dollars, reserving to themselves their "fair to middling" only, to breed from hereafter! Now, I must say, I have never found that our English friends were so much like some of ourselves—such penny-wise and pound-foolish folks—as to sell their best stock; and, judging by some that I have seen imported, I am not inclined to believe that they have so far forgotten themselves as to dispose of their *best*, even to friend Sotham, either for love or money.

While reading the importer's account of his magnificent purchase, in the late numbers of the Cultivator, I could not but think that he wrote with a large quill, and was reminded of the boy whose father had always counselled him to "talk large," and who, on being asked what fish he had dined upon, replied, "a whale." And I have heard of an honest Hibernian, who, on going to England to work at the hay harvest, and receiving thirtyfive shillings for his labor, hurried back to Ireland, and meeting a friend, on landing, who was just going for the same purpose, told him he might just stay where he was, for he had brought away all the money with him! Now it would really seem as if our Albany friends were determined to keep all the finest and fattest things to themselves, and swallow us and our lean kine at a gulp! Assuredly they do talk very large, and make wonderful animals upon paper; but *our* stock will grow in proportions in spite of us, and a very large body will fit itself with legs sufficient to support the weight which they are destined to carry; nor have we been able to obtain them with a natural piazza at the rump, all ours requiring artificial shelter in stormy weather. But let not our friend Sotham suppose for a moment, that I wish to detract an iota from the praise that is due to him for introducing amongst us improved stock; he richly deserves all the credit and profit that he can possibly receive; but if he would draw with a more faithful pencil the delineations of his animals, and write with a *leetle* smaller pen, he would not be serving himself or the cause which he has so nobly espoused, with less efficiency, truth, or fairness.

But I am bound to do him justice in one very essential particular—he has disenchanted the spell which has been thrown around the profession of hog-breeding in the Eastern States, and worked the very mischief with the magicians themselves, with all their tomfoolery about three white hairs and feet! He says, "color, in Berkshires, is not hereditary; they vary in many instances, and I have seen the pure breed of all colors, amongst the best prize herds in England. To discard good animals for their color only, are quibbles that seem

to me profitless discussions, and too much like quackery to deserve notice." * * We may therefore set to work and breed good animals, without being compelled to go to Albany for chapter and verse, for it would seem, after all, that a good animal cannot be of a bad color! Friend Sotham, we thank thee for our cure. J. WESTLAKE.

PROJECT FOR PROCURING EXTENSIVE ANALYSES OF SOILS.

At the Agricultural Meeting on Thursday evening last, the committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, submitted a report, which report was accepted; and the secretary was instructed to cause the communication and report to be laid before the public in some public print. He here inserts them with much pleasure, in the pages which are under his control.

Danvers, March 4th, 1841.

DEAR SIR—I have lately been preparing a brief essay on the Science of Agriculture, for the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, now in the press. This has caused me to think much on the practicability of reducing, or rather elevating, this first of arts to an exact science, and on the means by which so desirable an object may be soonest accomplished; and I have been desirous of attending a meeting of the convention of agriculturists in which you preside, for the purpose of laying my views on this subject before them; but have hitherto been prevented by professional engagements, and perhaps shall be until the close of the session. I therefore address you by letter. Make such use of it as you may think proper.

How shall Agriculture be made a science? Undoubtedly in the same manner that all other sciences have been perfected—by systematizing all that is known of the chemical composition of soils, manures, and the philosophy of vegetation. And this must be done by some of the best chemists and naturalists amongst us—by philosophers in the closet and laboratory, and not by practical farmers in the field. These have, to be sure, to act an important part in this business. It is for farmers to collect facts for scientific men to generalize and work into the system, and to prove the correctness of, or overthrow every such system by experiments in the field. This may appear to the practical farmer all idle speculation. But is it so? Are not the laws of nature unchangeable, and when once known do they not conduct the operator unerringly to the accomplishment of his object, wherever natural forces are made to perform the work? Now chemists know, or can by judicious analytical experiments discover, the constituents of soils and the constituents of vegetables, and therefrom infer the wants of growing plants and point out the means of supplying them. The learned in vegetable physiology will be able to shew how far the laws of chemistry are modified or annulled by the principle of life in the vegetable. And the correctness of theories can be tested by growing plants in artificial soils in pots, and in natural soils whose composition is known, in the field. And the man of science, possessed of all this knowledge, can tell the operative farmer how to manure and cultivate his crops so as to obtain the largest product possible under the circumstances of the season beyond human control, such as temperature, showers, sun shine, winds, &c.; can point out the crops to which his soil is best adapted, with such manuring as he is able to give it, and at the same time show him why and wherefore under such treatment his crops will not equal those of some neighbor, whose soil is different, or who can supply its deficiencies at a cheaper rate. From these considerations there seems to me no doubt but that to be the most successful agriculturist, a man must conduct his operations on scientific principles. And to do this, he must have his soils analyzed—his peat swamps and other depots of decomposed vegetable, or calcareous, or mineral matter analyzed—the adaptedness, or the contrary, of his soils to certain crops—taking into consideration the subsoil, exposure to sun, winds, &c. pointed out and, always remembering that gold may be bought too dear, ascertain at what cost the deficiencies of his soil, be it of lime or any other constituent, can be supplied; and whether good economy warrants such an expenditure. All experiments in agriculture not based upon, and conducted according to, such knowledge, must be of but little value. And most of the statements of management of crops, &c. for which our Agricultural Societies pay liberal premiums, are worth little or nothing to other farmers, because the "sandy soil," the "clayey loam," the "manure" and the "compost manure" of the statement, are vague terms, conveying no definite idea of their constituents to any one who may wish to cultivate a similar crop on his own soil, with his own manure, which may be very different from those named in the pattern experiment. Hence the little confidence placed by practical men in "book farming." Because farming books are usually either deficient in essential particulars, or they are so technical that those unacquainted with the elements of chemical or natural science, cannot understand them.—Now there is but one way to remedy these difficulties. Books must be written in scientific language, which has always the same meaning. And those who would profit by them, must acquaint themselves with the elements of such science, which may be by men of ordinary education and capacity, easily accomplished.

It is to the head-work of scientific men that the world is indebted for nearly all great improvements in art. We may instance Navigation. Had it not been for the labors of mathematicians and astronomers in their closets, the science of navigation would have remained like the science of agriculture to this time, to be invented: and our mariners, like those of olden time, however skilful in managing their craft, would have been creeping along the shores of continents and islands, instead of traversing boldly the wide oceans and exploring unknown seas. The skill and knowledge of individuals, acquired by experience, must have died with them, they having no system by which they could communicate it to others. And every generation of seamen could become as wise and no wiser than their predecessors in their employment by the same means—by experience. So it is in agriculture. There are many worthy old farmers who have acquired a valuable fund of information in regard to the best means of cultivating their own acres, which they cannot communicate to others, at least so that others can apply the same practices to other soils with any thing like the same success. But all scientific knowledge can be conveyed from one mind to another with the utmost precision, so as to put into the possession of the pupil all that is known on the subject by his tutor.

But the question recurs, what can we do towards reducing agriculture to a science? Or how can the agricultural community avail themselves of the knowledge which scientific men now possess in regard to the principles which should regulate the operations of husbandry? Can farmers, following such rules for analyzing soils and manures as have been published, analyze their own soils with sufficient accuracy to direct them to a scientific application of manures, &c.? Let the following plan of operations be considered as my attempt to answer these questions.

Let our first effort be to obtain the services of one or more of our best chemists, who shall devote all his powers and time to the analyzing of soils, manures, &c., to perfecting the science of agriculture, and preparing for publication a popular treatise on the subject.

As no appropriation is to be expected from our Legislature the present session to defray the expenses, let a subscription be opened and papers sent by members of your convention, when they separate, into all parts of the Commonwealth, with the understanding that all persons who will subscribe and pay in advance one dollar annually, or more, shall enjoy the privilege of having specimens of his soils, &c. analyzed by said chemist, and to have a statement of the constituents of said soils returned to him with the opinion of said chemist as to what is needed to render such soils most fertile; the value of specimens of peat muck, muck sand, marls, &c., and the treatment they need to make valuable manures for certain soils, describing such as would be most benefited by them, &c.

As soon as —— dollars are known to be subscribed, let a meeting of the subscribers be holden at Boston or Worcester, to choose trustees to take charge of the funds, appoint the professor of Agricultural Chemistry, fix his salary, and prescribe his duties, and regulate and manage all the prudential concerns of the association.

All monies over and above the expenses of the professorship and incidental expenses, to be expended in printing the treatise above mentioned, to be distributed among the subscribers.

Agricultural societies might be admitted as subscribers, and be allowed the privilege of having all the soils and manures used by claimants for premium crops, &c. analyzed, on such conditions as the trustees might prescribe.

Into the laboratory of the professor, perhaps, students of chemistry might be admitted on terms prescribed by the trustees, mutually beneficial to the association, the professor and pupils.

It would seem that a plan which promises such a large return of the most valuable information for the small investment of money required, would meet with the approbation of the agricultural community and success. It certainly would be carried into effect immediately, should those who attend your agricultural meetings look upon its importance as I do.

The few thousand dollars expended by the Commonwealth in agricultural and geological surveys, will, in my opinion, be repaid with a thousand fold interest to the people of this Commonwealth, in the increased productions of agriculture. Take, for example, only one item of information, brought out and spread before the public in these reports, from Dr. Samuel L. Dana, of Lowell, concerning the food of plants and its abundance in peat muck, and the cheap means of converting such muck into a most valuable manure. And how shall we estimate the amount of benefit which will result to mankind from this source, when it shall be appre-

ciated by farmers generally as it deserves. On this subject I speak feelingly, and I think understandingly; for by following Dr. Dana's directions for making the geine of peat soluble, the produce of my farm has been doubled, at an expense which leaves the nett profits at least one third greater than before; and there are thousands of farms in this State equally well provided with this muck and equally well conditioned to be benefited by it as my own. And it is my firm belief that if all the farmers in the State would skilfully and understandingly regulate their operations by Dr. Dana's principles and rules, the agricultural products of the State, without any increase of labor, would be increased thirty per cent. the ensuing year. Now, if such benefits have been conferred on farmers, and through them on the world, by a man of science, who probably never turned a furrow in the field, it proves, I think, conclusively, the position with which I started, that it is scientific men whose aid agriculturists should now seek to systematize facts, and to invent, establish and perfect a science of agriculture, which shall guide and direct the operations of husbandry as safely and directly to their object, as the science of navigation does guide and direct the mariner to his distant port.

Yours, respectfully,

ANDREW NICHOLS.

Hon. DANIEL P. KING.

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REPORT

Of the Committee on the Communication of Dr. Andrew Nichols.

Your Committee have read, with great interest, the able communication of Dr. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, which was referred to them at a former meeting of this association, and are fully impressed with the importance of the subject therein considered.

Any feasable plan, having for its object the elevation of the art of agriculture to the rank of a comparatively exact science, will meet with their approbation and active co-operation.

That better methods may be devised for agricultural improvement than those which are now generally pursued, admits not of a doubt. A correct knowledge of the nature of soils and of manures of various kinds, and their adaptation to particular crops, is very desirable, and such knowledge would most certainly serve to advance the art of agriculture.

Experience is often fallacious; and when unaided by the light of science, important principles are sometimes overlooked by the experimenter. Hence we have frequent occasion to remark, that farmers from *experience* arrive at directly opposite results. This may be owing to some imperfection in the experiment and sometimes to causes unknown or not appreciated by the experimenter, such as differences in the composition of the soils operated upon, variations in the seasons, &c. There is hardly an article used for manure respecting which there is not a difference of opinion among good practical farmers. This may be owing to errors of observation in some cases, but more frequently is due to an essential difference in the nature of the soil, compost or manures.

Your committee are of opinion that there is no subject of human knowledge more recondite than the science of agriculture. No other branch of art requires a more thorough knowledge of the sister sciences than this. It has not suffered from any excess of book learning, but on the contrary stands greatly in need of more. Inaccuracies which would not be tolerated in any other branch of human learning, are allowed in this. Rude experiments and cruder essays, have unfortunately been considered sufficiently profound for this art.

Although many farmers are unacquainted with technical phrases, they are generally blessed with a sound understanding, and are able to overcome the trifling obstacles which a scientific nomenclature presents, and will value most highly such terms when they have become familiar with them, and discover their importance and use as means of conveying distinct and definite ideas from one mind to another. No branch of science or art has yet been able to exist without technical terms. The carpenter, mason, watchmaker, or blacksmith, like the astronomer, geologist or chemist, require a peculiar language in order to communicate their ideas to each other and to the world. "There is no *Royal* road to learning." The student of agricultural chemistry must labor like others before he can acquire a thorough knowledge of the science.

In order to comprehend the meaning of chemical terms, the farmer must pay some attention to the *elements* of the science, and then by the aid of such glossaries as should be contained in treatises of agricultural chemistry, he will be enabled to hold intercourse with the elements and know them by name and nature.

Your committee concur with Dr. Nichols in his suggestion as to the propriety of publishing a good practical treatise on agricultural chemistry and the physiology of plants. Such a work would have a valuable purpose in explaining the principles of the science and would prove very convenient to the farmer for reference, serving to refresh his memory on the subjects treated of in scientific works.

We are of opinion that farmers cannot make any trustworthy analyses of soils or manures without learning the principles of chemistry and serving a regular apprenticeship to the business. As soon should we think of advising the navigator to make his own sextant and chronometer, as to advise the farmer to attempt an analysis of his soils. The short-hand methods that have been published, will not shew the difference between barren and fertile soils. Nothing short of a most minute and rigid analysis will serve any useful purpose in agriculture, for the difference between an utterly barren soil and one in the highest state of fertility, does not often exceed four, and is more frequently limited to two per cent.; and the slight difference of composition cannot be detected by any rough experiments.

Now the farmer, even if he understood the art, has not the time, the books, nor the apparatus required for such delicate work; and he would find it very poor economy, and would soon abandon his researches as unsatisfactory and useless. The time required by an exact chemist for the thorough analysis of a soil, is not less than 14 days: more frequently a still longer period is required where the soil is complex in its nature. Single analyses, therefore, will rarely repay the chemist for his time and labor. In a well-regulated laboratory, where there is a sufficiency of apparatus, from 5 to 10 analyses may be carried forward together, so as to keep the operator constantly employed, and this is the only way in which the work can be economically performed.

Decided advantages then, will result from an association for the purpose mentioned in the letter of Dr. Nichols, for the chemist would be supplied with a number of specimens at once, so that he could operate on them at once, and thus could afford to do the work at the lowest price.

It is suggested by your committee, that agricultural societies might pay their premiums on remarkable crops or on farms, in whole or in part, at the option of the successful applicant, by causing accurate analyses of the soils to be made at the expense of the society. Many distinguished agriculturists would prefer such information above any cash payment, for they would obtain a knowledge which would prove ultimately far more valuable.

It has been suggested that it would be useful to make known the usual cost of chemical analysis of soils. Your committee, therefore, append the following scale for the information of the association.

Estimate for 100 specimens.

1. The cost of merely separating the soluble and insoluble organic matters and determining their proportions in a gross way, $1 per specimen.

2. For the proportional analysis of a soil containing six ingredients, the vegetable matters being destroyed by burning them off in a platina crucible, and the mineral ingredients and salts being accurately separated in proportions, according to the most recent methods employed by analytical chemists, $10 per specimen.

3. To ascertain the precise nature and proportions of the organic matters in a soil, $20.

4. A thorough analysis of a soil containing 12 ingredients, after the latest and best methods described by Berzelius, $30 per specimen.

No chemist would desire to undertake such researches unless he received a number of specimens of soil at the same time, in order that he might work on as many as could be managed at once. Single analyses would cost double the amount above stated.

Your committee would suggest the propriety of instituting a regular course of lectures on the principles of Agricultural Chemistry, illustrated by experiments. Such a course might be delivered in Boston during the winter months, while the Legislature should be in session, and would afford to those who felt desirous of learning the facts and principles of the science, the opportunity for obtaining a knowledge of the subject at a very reasonable cost of time and money. If a class of 300 subscribers could be obtained, the tickets of admission would not cost more than $1 each—the course consisting of a dozen lectures. Since it would be necessary to explain the general principles of the science, the course would present attractions to persons who are not especially devoted to agriculture, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of subscribers.

In addition to such a course, it would be desirable to employ a lecturer familiar with the principles of Botany, to give a number of lectures on that science, for the sciences being connected, one serves to illustrate the other.

The time may arrive when Boston will become the seat of a college devoted to the advancement of agriculture and the arts. Such an institution will, when once established, prove one of the most useful and popular schools in the country.

C. T. JACKSON, of Boston,
NATH'L P. DENNY, of Leicester,
HORACE COLLAMORE, of Pembroke,
Boston, March, 1841. *Committee.*

From the Sussex (Eng.) Express.

WHITE CARROTS.

We beg to draw the particular attention of our readers to an excellent letter from Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart., on the subject of growing the White Carrot, the value of which we can fully confirm, having this year (although the season has been very unfavorable) obtained highly satisfactory results respecting it. We were induced to experimentalize on this root at the recommendation of the Hon. baronet, given last year.

Knepp Castle, Nov. 3.

Sir—Perceiving, on perusal of your last Express, your notice respecting the premiums offered for specimens of turnips and mangel wurtzel, with accompanying statements of their culture, I trouble you with the following practical statement in support of my last year's published opinion on the preference of the culture of the white cattle carrot over that of the parsnip for agricultural purposes, and which was made in consequence of a letter from a correspondent in the Lewes Advertiser, advocating the growth of the parsnip, in which 500 bushels per acre was stated as the produce. Conceiving that from my then crop of white carrots, grown on a very indifferent field, the yield of which was 100 bushels per acre without the green tops, that their culture would be more advantageous on stiff soils than that of the parsnip, with a return of about a moiety of the produce only, I laid a comparative statement of my crop before the public, that agriculturists of intelligence and spirit might try the results by sowing both sorts on similar quality of land. But satisfied as I am myself of the preference of the white cattle carrot on my farm over all roots fit for cattle, I again sowed four acres broadcast on land of better quality this year, and so far as experience shows in the raising and housing of about half my crop, there will be, as near as we can determine, 1300 bushels per acre, after separation from the green tops; and considering the depth whence their nourishment is obtained, (in one instance no less than 3 feet 5 1-2 inches, and in several others nearly as deep,) I do not view it as a very scourging crop, especially considering the vast increase of nutritious winter fodder, with consequent economy of hay, for both fatting and lean stock, and especially milch cows, their cream and butter being as good and free from any ill flavor as when feeding on the pastures; and likewise looking to the great increase of farm-yard manure resulting from its consumption, to which may be justly added the clean, friable, and finely pulverized state in which the ground is left after the removal of the crop, particularly well adapted for ridging up during winter and sowing with barley and seeds in the ensuing spring, I do not hesitate to bring the results of my experience to your attention and consideration.

My first inducement to try the white carrot was the representation of Mr Eaton, M. P., whose father, I understood, obtained the seed from Holland; with a result on sowing it on indifferent land in Cambridgeshire, of 1000 bushels per acre, with which my crop in 1839 tallied very accurately, I led myself to believe (but from the dryness which prevailed after sowing my seed last spring, and the consequence of a fresh growth on rain falling after hoeing in summer,) that the carrots would have been of more equal size, and the amount of the produce possibly greater in weight and value. For the cultivation of the white carrot, free-working deep soils, well and deeply drained and subsoiled, are to be preferred; and the better heart the ground is in, and the cleaner the tilth, the greater will of course be the chance of a remunerative and beneficial crop. Mine were sown broadcast, 6 lbs. to the acre, costing, last spring, 1s. per lb.; but whether being sown in drills at proper distances, and ridged up, would improve the crop, I leave to the discriminate judgment of practical and more scientific farmers. I shall only add, that those who at my recommendation have sown the white cattle carrot, express their satisfaction at their adoption, and my neighbor, the Rev. William Woodward, of West Grinstead, having sown them on a small breadth of land, has had cause to be satisfied with the result equally with myself. You are welcome to make what use of my observations you think proper, accepting my excuse for sending them hastily, and I fear, rather incoherently written, my time being too much occupied to make a fair copy.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
CHARLES MERRICK BURRELL.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

ON THE WHITE OR BELGIAN CARROT

To Ph. Pusey, Esq., M. P.—Sir—I am desired by my father to send to you the particulars of the crop of white or Belgian carrots on Lord Ducie's farm at Whitfield. The extent of the piece is 1 acre 36 perches, from which 64 cartloads of roots were taken. The average weight of a cartload was found to be 10 cwt. This gives 32 tons as the total weight of the crop, which is at the rate of 26 tons 3 cwt. per acre. The soil is a deep, sandy loam, belonging to the new red sandstone formation.

This is a heavier crop than any other on the farm. The seed was sown in the second week in April, on land which had been ploughed 10 inches deep. It was sown on the flat, in rows 18 inches apart, by the common Suffolk drill. The seed had been mingled with damp sand for several days previous, as well to sprout it partially, as to render it capable of being drilled, as carrot seed clings so much together. They are singled out when a fortnight old to intervals of 6 inches in the row, and two horse-hoeings, with a hand-hoeing whenever the weeds made their appearance, was all the cultivation they received.

The result is a crop not only much more valuable per ton than any other green crop we have, but also heavier per acre, and raised at an expense less by at least one half than that attending the cultivation of the turnip.

The crop on the land the year before was Swedes, which were carried off the land and sold. No dung of any kind was put to the carrots.

I am, sir,
Your most ob't serv't,
JOHN C. MORTON.

Chester Hill, Nov. 18, 1840.

Note by Mr Pusey.—This carrot, though it has been long grown as a field-root in Flanders, has been but very lately introduced into England; it is, however, much liked by those who have tried it in my own neighborhood. A farmer, Mr W. B. Harris, who has grown it for two years on a good free loam, gives me the following account of it—"On taking up my carrots and weighing them, I find they fall short of the quantity I grew last year. Instead of the white carrots weighing nearly 32 tons per acre, they will only weigh 20 tons this year; and instead of the red ones weighing about 16 tons, they only weigh 12 tons this year. I have generally found the difference between the red and white carrot to be as follows (in all cases where I have weighed them and in all cases of inquiry):—The white generally exceed the red ones in weight from 8 to 9 tons per acre, when you take the average of the field, as I have done now. I attribute the failure in my crop this year to two or three things. In the first place, the land was not subsoiled; in the second, they were planted late, and the weather too dry; and in the third place, they were hoed too thin—they were hoed the last time with a bean hoe." Even the diminished crop of Mr Harris, however, is very considerable, as it is equal in weight to an excellent crop of Swedes, and is twice as valuable. On some lighter land 16 tons of the white carrot were grown last year, where the red field-carrot gave a very poor crop. I ought to add that I have not succeeded in raising more than eight or nine tons myself; but this new root has in its favor the high practical authority of the Yoxford Farming Club, who "recommend strongly the cultivation of the long white carrot, as it produces a heavy crop of good quality, and adapted to strong as well as mixed soil lands, will keep well, and is excellent food for cart-horses." It has been stated to me that there are two varieties, and that the best of the two is that which makes a large portion of its root above ground. Sir C. Burrell has grown it in Sussex, and has found it very productive. Col. Le Conteur informs me "that in Jersey the prize crop of parsnips this year afforded 318 lbs. to the perch, or 23 tons to the acre, while the white carrot, a prize crop also, which he had cultivated experimentally, gave him 524 lbs. to the perch, or nearly 38 tons to the acre—an enormous crop," he adds, "which, if equally valuable for butter as the parsnip, will of course supersede it, as his parsnip crop in the same field, cultivated alike, only produced 16 1-2 tons, which, nevertheless, was a very fair crop."

PH. PUSEY.

From the Yankee Farmer of Dec. 12, 1840.

WHITE CARROT.

Last year (1839) I imported 50 lbs. White Altringham or Flanders carrot seed, and sold it to farmers in different parts of the country, who have returned favorable accounts of it.

The carrot is only recently introduced from France, where it was first brought into notice by M. Vilmorin, and is now pretty extensively cultivated. One great advantage which it possesses is, that from the comparative shortness of its roots, and their above-ground habits of growth, it is well adapted for shallow soil which has not depth sufficient to grow the large-rooted varieties. A friend in New Bedford who had some of the seed, thus writes: "I have exhibited some of the carrots in our market and our farmers are much pleased with them. I consider them a valuable acquisition to our list of roots and a most fortunate *cross*—I say *cross*, for my impression is, most decidedly, that the work of amalgamation has been secretly going on between the parsnip and the carrot, and no act of the legislature can prevent it.—The same number of men that harvested 82 1-2 bushels of the Orange carrot in one day last year, have this year harvested 184 bushels of the White, and from this

reason: the white grows out of the ground from 2 1-2 to 6 inches, so that they can easily be drawn from the ground. You may send me 15 lbs. of fresh seed next year." C. P. BOSSON.

Remarks by the Editor of the Yankee Farmer.—We were requested by Mr Bosson to make an experiment on the White carrot and compare it with the Orange and Yellow Altringham. We sowed a few drills of each kind, side by side, in a light sandy soil, without manure, on the 26th of May. After sowing these drills we mixed the different varieties of seeds together, and sowed a few drills more.

It was evident from observation, after the carrots had attained any size of consequence, that the white carrots were the most productive; and when they had attained a full growth the difference was still more apparent. We should have measured the product of each kind and learned the difference with precision, but owing to extremely dry weather, some of the seed failed and the plants came irregularly, so that this method could not have been a fair test.

On digging the carrots where the mixture of seeds was sown, we were astonished to see so great a difference between the white and other varieties, as we supposed that the white being partially out of the ground, exhibited on a superficial view, more difference than there really was.

We have just examined this mixed lot, and we find that the largest yellow or orange carrots are only 15 inches in length, and 7 inches in circumference, and only a small part are this size, and these are as large as could be expected in a soil rather poor in condition and without manure, and in a season extremely dry.

But with all these disadvantages the white carrots are of a noble size; about two thirds in number are quite large. The longest are two feet in length and a good number 18 inches long. The largest are over 8 inches in circumference, and the greater part are from 7 to 8 in circumference.—These are but very small ones. Take the lot together, the white carrots are more than twice as large as the others.

The white carrot grows partly above the ground like the mangel wurtzel, so that they may be pulled with much more convenience than the other varieties. Some of them were six inches above the ground.

We have been particular in our remarks on the white carrot, as we consider it a superior root—one that will yield a large and profitable crop from a rather poor soil, and one that is sufficiently hardy to bear up against unfavorable circumstances.—Though we have given the facts in the case that show on inspection double the amount from the white carrot, we would not recommend its culture with a view that there will, under all circumstances, be so great a difference.

We made an experiment six or eight years ago, with two varieties of the white carrot—the better the same as this—and the produce was great. We sowed the 20th of June, which was late, and on that account the produce was probably 25 or 30 per cent. less, but the yield was at the rate of 600 bushels to the acre. The land was in good condition, but not extremely rich.

Farmers, try this carrot: we can assure you that it is superior in its yield, and if a crop of roots can be increased 10 per cent. by a new variety of seed, it is well worth while to try it. This excess will pay far more than all expenses for seed, and the trouble of an experiment.

According to European authorities, the white carrot, as Mr Bosson has stated, is suited to shallow soils, as it grows partly out of the ground; but we think that it is also well adapted to deep soils, as it penetrates as deep or deeper than other carrots.—In the lot which we have named, allowing that the longest was six inches above the surface, then it extended 19 below, which is more than the length of the other kinds; so besides the extension above the surface, the white carrot penetrated deeper than the other varieties.

For the N. E. Farmer.

NEW WHITE FIELD CARROT.

ALLEN PUTNAM, ESQ.—Dear Sir—We last year received a small quantity of the seed of a new variety of carrot—the White—which I am inclined to think will prove a valuable acquisition to the country, although I am not prepared to state confidently the comparative value of this with the Long Orange, either in regard to the quantity that may be raised per acre, or to quality; for no trial between the two has been conducted by me with proper accuracy. But I should judge from growing a few on our place at Brighton, the last year, that the new White will prove more productive than the Long Orange. We received the seed quite late—about the middle of June—it was sowed upon a piece of ground that had not been very deeply pulverized nor highly manured, and of which the subsoil is very hard. The plants when young suffered severely from drought, so that I did not anticipate much of a crop; but in this I was disappointed. In August the plants began to make a vigorous growth, and by October had grown very large. The crown of the root projected several inches above ground and was greenish, while the part below ground was pure white.

If any are disposed to make trial of this variety, seed can be obtained at our store, No. 52 North Market street. JOSEPH BRECK.

[We have given in the foregoing articles, nearly all the information we possess relating to the white carrot. Our readers will judge for themselves whether enough is here given to make it desirable to procure seed of this variety. Our object is simply to give publicity to what those who have raised this root think of its productiveness. In regard to this, as well as most other *new* things, the desirable course is, that numbers should try it, but the common farmer should do it at first on a limited scale.—ED.]

THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION

Announce to the public, that their *Third Exhibition* for the encouragement of manufactures and the mechanic arts, will be opened at Quincy Hall, in the city of Boston, commencing on Monday, Sept. 20, of the present year.

One of the most important objects of the Association, as stated in their charter, and embodied in their constitution, is the encouragement of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts; and it is generally conceded that this can in no way be so well accomplished as by public exhibitions, held at stated periods, thus placing in one view the aggregate talent, skill and inventive genius of the country, especially in this prolific age of improvement.

The exhibitions of 1837 and 1839, were eminently successful, and the trustees believe, gave very general satisfaction to the vast number of contributors who availed themselves of the facilities offered for an exhibition of their several productions. Many new, useful, and important articles were thus, for the first time, made generally known to the community; at the same time were obtained the opinions of skilful judges on their intrinsic merits, and those opinions were communicated to the public, in the official reports of the judges. The success attending the two former exhibitions, and the beneficial results to the several contributors, encourage the hope that the third will surpass them, in the number, variety and excellence of the articles offered.

The officers and trustees for the year 1841, having been vested by the Association with full powers to make the necessary arrangements, respectfully invite manufacturers, mechanics and artists, the ingenious and scientific, to offer for exhibition and premium, articles in every department of art, science and taste; choice specimens of native skill and ingenuity, useful labor-saving machines, implements of husbandry, and new models of machinery in all their variety; in fine, every species of article for any useful or ornamental purpose, made of wood, stone, metal, or other material. The products of the loom in silk, cotton, wool, hemp, flax or hair, and all articles devised by female ingenuity, or wrought by their industry, will have a proper place in the exhibition.

Medals (of gold or silver,) or diplomas, will be awarded for all articles of merit, deemed worthy of such distinction; and the officers pledge themselves that strict impartiality will be observed in their distribution, and that competent judges shall be appointed, who in no case will be competitors for premiums on articles exhibited.

In the fullest confidence that this notice will meet the early attention of the manufacturers and mechanics of Massachusetts, as well as of our sister states, (whom we shall be proud to meet in this glorious field of competition,) the managers will make such arrangements as shall insure a fair and full opportunity for a display of every article which may be entered on or before the 15th of September; and although they will not exclude such articles as may be afterwards offered, yet they cannot promise them so conspicuous a place in the exhibition, as those will have which are earlier entered.

WM. WASHBURN,
Superintendent.

To Color Madder Red.—For 10 lbs. flannel or yarn, take 3-4ths lb. cream tartar and 3-4ths lb. alum; pound them fine and boil 15 minutes in sufficient rain water; then add a little cold water and put in your cloth and boil it 3 hours, stirring it often; take it out and air it well, throw away your alum water, put in a sufficient quantity of water so as not to crowd your cloth; then put in 3 lbs. madder, and heat it over a moderate fire as hot as you can bear your hand in: then put in your cloth and keep it stirring 3 hours at the same heat. Then take out your cloth and add 2 quarts of soap and stir it up well, put in your cloth for 20 minutes, and then it is ready for scouring. The cloth or yarn should be well washed and put in the alum water while wet. The cost will be but 6 cents per yard.—*Cor. Alb. Cult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1841.

ANALYSIS OF SOILS AND MANURES.

We insert today a communication from Dr. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, to the farmers' meeting, and the report of a committee upon the same. Whatever may be thought of the practicability of Dr. Nichols' plan, he deserves high praise for the effort to accomplish a great good. Such an effort will not be labor thrown away. It has brought an important matter directly before the agricultural community. It has elicited a report containing valuable facts and suggestions. The subject will be widely considered. Many minds will strive to mature a practicable plan for procuring the desired analyses. We invite attention to the subject, not doubting that means can be found to extend the benefits of science to practical husbandry, more widely than they have hitherto been enjoyed.

Let it not be imagined that our wish to extend the lights of science, implies a belief that the light which experience gives to the practical farmer, ought to be shorn of a single beam, or that the paths which it discloses are to be hastily abandoned. We value most highly the teachings of experience, and we respect a strong attachment to old ways and old opinions. But we dislike that *blind* attachment which will perceive no proof, however clear, that a new may be better. We like observant eyes, candid reasoning, and openness to conviction, accompanied with that caution or prudence which will require *proof* that change would be improvement, before it will make changes to any great extent. We like much that habit of mind which inclines the farmer to ask *why* the courses he pursues are good. We would encourage it; and when that habit is formed, the chemist will be consulted for many answers; his replies will give light that may render the teachings of experience more intelligible and beneficial. Let science come as far as possible to the aid of art.

NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On the evening of Monday, last week, the President being absent, Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, was chosen President pro tem. Mr Emerson being prevented by ill health from addressing us upon Forest Trees, the meeting proceeded to discuss the subject of "Roots and Fruits as food for Live Stock."

Mr Colman commenced by remarking that the cultivation of vegetables for stock, had not been very much attended to generally in this country. Some farmers, however, had practiced it to a considerable extent. Potatoes he judged to be an excellent article for swine, while carrots are good for horses and cows. The ruta baga was introduced or at least brought to general notice in this country, by Wm. Cobbett, about 1812. This notorious man, whatever might be his merits as a cultivator, could make a good story. This root has been much cultivated in New York. From 7 to 900 bushels to the acre are large crops here. In New York the crop has been larger.

Mr Putnam, of Danvers, stated that the farmer would desire to know the cost of raising roots and their worth. He comes from a town where onions and carrots are raised somewhat extensively, and had made some observations as to the cost of cultivating an acre. Thought that people not acquainted with the business may overestimate the labor. After the manure has been put on and ploughed in, three men with a horse or a yoke of oxen to the plough, will rake and fit for the reception of the seed, an acre per day. Let the ploughing go on, and let the stones, lumps, stalks, &c. be raked into the furrow, and when the plough comes round again it will bury them all. One man will sow the acre, with rows from 15 to 18 inches apart, in about one half a day.—About 18 days work, on an average, will be required to hoe, weed and thin the acre. This is on the supposition that the surface is flat and that the rows are about 15 inches apart. He knows not whether it is best to sow on a flat surface or in ridges. More labor is required on the flat surface. An ordinary crop is about 500 bushels. Let the manure cost $40, and the labor $22 50, and let the improvement of the land offset the interest on the land, and this root can be raised for about 12 1-2 cents per bushel. It is valuable to the farmer as a means of working off his coarse fodder, while he keeps his cows in milk, and keeps them also in good condition. Whether it makes much saving in the quantity of hay, is questionable. By its contributions to both quantity and quality of the manure heap, it is highly valuable. In the neighborhood of cities, and wherever there is a market for milk in the winter, he thinks the root culture good economy for the farmer.

Mr Buckminster, Ed. of the Cultivator, stated that we have much to learn. There are some points on which we want light. It has been a common statement that plants with the broad flat leaf, extracting much nourishment from the atmosphere, do not exhaust the soil. This opinion prevails not so much among common farmers, as others. Many of his correspondents doubt its correctness. Capt. Moore, who obtained the first premium on farms from the State Society, obtained 800 bushels of ruta baga from an acre one year, and only 200 from the same land the next year. This seemed like great exhaustion. He has seen it stated that two bushels of ruta baga are as good as a bushel of grain, but he doubts its correctness.

Mr Stanley, of Attleboro', has a kind of turnip which he has not seen, excepting in his own neighborhood. It is called the Peruvian, the seed having been obtained from Peru. It does well on poorish soil—grows quite large: he plants 15 or 18 inches apart. This turnip will keep well in his cellar far into the summer. It is white—grows large—is excellent in quality, and keeps remarkably well.

Mr Putnam, of Danvers, stated in reference to the ruta baga as an exhauster of the soil, that he had seen its effects compared with those of carrots, beets, &c. upon a crop of corn the following year. In the early part of the season, the effects were quite unfavorable, but they lessened somewhat as the corn was maturing. The second year the grass was best on the part of the piece where the corn was lightest, and where the turnips had grown. Barley, in the only instance in which he had seen it following turnips, did well. In England it is thought that their soils have been much improved by the turnip husbandry. There, Indian corn is not cultivated. This crop suffers—but grass and barley, as far as his limited observations extend, do not suffer from the previous action of turnips upon the soil.

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, inquired whether the improvement of the soil in England referred to, was not owing mainly to the fact that the soil is manured and trodden by the sheep while consuming the crop of turnips on the field; and asked also, whether the manure is in fact *any better* when cattle feed upon roots in part, than when they feed upon hay?

Mr Stanley inquired whether it would be a good way to renovate a light soil, to plough in a crop of turnips?

Mr Colman remarked, in reference to the worth of carrots, that an experienced man in Berkshire county, who kept a large number of horses, has said, that as food for horses, he would rather have 100 bushels of carrots and 100 of oats, than to have 200 of oats. Mr C. values them highly for horses; has raised them for ten cents per bushel, getting 600 bushels to the acre. He would plant in ridges and plough between them. To avoid weeds, he would have the manure old and fine: would plough in the first crop of weeds—would sprout his seed—sow rather late, and thus save labor in tending the crop. His ridges he would make 27 to 30 inches apart, and put either one or two rows on a ridge.

Mr C. thinks ruta bagas and cabbages great exhausters of the soil. Would sow in beds and transplant.—Roots may be kept for winter by making a long heap in the field and covering it with earth; leave one end open, a first, and make vent holes through the top with a crow bar: you must give them ventilation at first, or they will spoil; afterwards close all up; take out at the south end as they are wanted for use.

(To be continued.)

TENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

On the evening of Thursday, last week, Hon. B. V. French, of Braintree, was in the Chair at the agricultural meeting. After the committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Nichols had reported, and their report had been referred to the secretary for publication, George B. Emerson, Esq. occupied the floor during the remainder of the evening, in remarks upon forest trees. His communications were rich in facts, interesting in manner, and highly instructive. We have no space for reporting them at present.

LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

We understand that Mr John Owen, Cambridge, has in press an American edition of Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, with copious notes and an introduction explaining the first principles of chemistry, technical terms, &c., by Professor Webster.

DURHAM CATTLE.

On Saturday last there was exhibited in front of the State House, a pair of Durham steers, coming five years old, belonging to Hon. John Welles. Their weight is 3400 lbs. They are small boned, but fat and well formed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The insertion of the articles relating to the analysis of soils, obliges us to defer the communications relating respectively to "The Proper Quantity of Grass Seed," "The Wheat Insects," "Berkshires" and "Lucerne."

MORE LEXINGTON HOGS.

We learn from the Daily Advertiser, that Mr Phinney sent into the city last week another lot of twelve fine hogs, from 6 to 11 months old, weighing in the aggregate 4086 lbs.; average weight 340 1-2 lbs. They were purchased by Mr Geo. Munroe, corner of Ann and Fleet streets.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, March 6, 1841.

J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., of Brighton, exhibited the following Apples—Monstrous Pippen, Old Fall Pearmain? Wellington, and one sort unknown. Also, Isabella Grapes, in a fine state of preservation.

Specimens of an apple supposed to be Pennock's Red Winter, were exhibited by Chief Justice Parker, of New Hampshire.

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending March 14.

March, 1841.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	8	31	39	34	W.
Tuesday,	9	24	37	32	N. W.
Wednesday,	10	24	42	31	W.
Thursday,	11	30	38	30	N.
Friday,	12	17	28	20	S. E.
Saturday,	13	29	38	24	S.
Sunday,	14	18	29	31	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 15, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 225 Beef Cattle, 320 Sheep, 10 yoke of Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, and 690 swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Sales quick at last week's prices, viz. extra $6 75 a 7 00. First quality $6 25 a 6 50. Second quality $5 75 a 6 00.—Third quality, $5 00 a 5 50.

Working Oxen.—Sales $65, $72 and $85. Cows and Calves, $20, $23, and $28.

Sheep.—Lots at $3 00, 3 75, 4 50, and 5 00

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold from 4 1-16 to 4 1-4 for sows and 5 1-16 to 5 1-4 for barrows. At retail from 5 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed — by the bag 60 to 65 c. Clover—Northern, very little in Market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, $1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street $5 37—Genesee $5 31—Ohio $5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 51 to 53—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 48.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 28 to 32—Northern 35 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess $10 50 to 11 00—Prime $6 50—No. 1 $9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess $13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, $17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed $13 to 14

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 16.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 53 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds.

2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees.

4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots.

Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds.

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

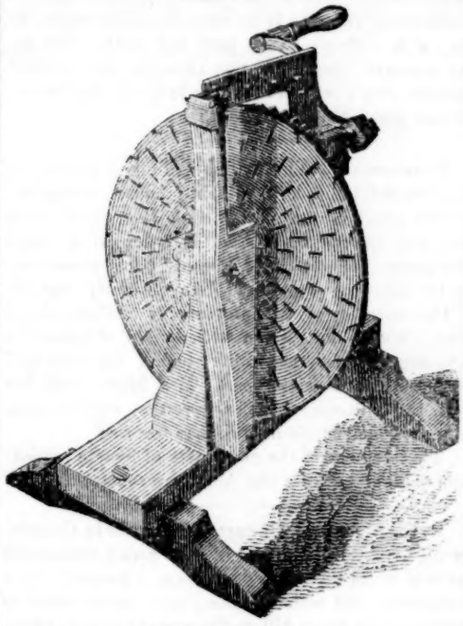
AN OX WAGON AND OX CART

Nearly new, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Inquire at No. 52 North Market Street, or at their Farm in Brighton. Feb 24.

WANTED,

An experienced Gardener, to whom liberal pay and constant employment will be given. Inquire ot this office.

Feb. 24. tf.



CORN SHELLER.

CAUTION, the public are hereby informed that the subscriber has *letters Patent* for his improved CORN SHELLER, and all infringements on the same will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. The above machines are for sale at J. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston.

C. WILLIS.

March 14th.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.
300 Common do. do.
200 Cultivators.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.
50 Willis' do. do.
100 Common do. do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.
50 Common do do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.
50 Common do, do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.
200 Grain Cradles.
100 Ox Yokes.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.
100 " Cast Steel Shovels.
150 " Common do.
100 " Spades.
500 " Grass Scythes.
300 " Patent Snaiths.
200 " Common do.
500 " Hay Rakes.
200 " Garden do.
200 " Manure Forks.
300 " Hay do.
500 Pair Trace Chains.
100 " Truck do.
100 Draft do.
500 Tie up do.
50 doz. Halter do.
1000 yards Fence do.
25 Grind Stones on rollers. March 17.

FRUIT TREES AND SCIONS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, offers for sale a very choice and extensive variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Red and White Dutch Currants, and Red and White Antwerp Raspberries.

Also, Scions of all the European and American Fruits which have been proved; all from fruit bearing Trees, packed in boxes with moss, and can be transported with safety to any part of this country or Europe.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, March 2, 1841. tMay1

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

A new Descriptive Catalogue of all these fruits will soon be ready, and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale. These ripen in succession in the order named:

Jargonelle, Aug.
Summer Francreal, Aug. Sept.
Bartlett or Williams' B. Chret, Aug. Sept.
Beurre D'Amaulis, Sept. Oct.
Napoleon, Oct.
Louise Bonne D'Avranches, Oct.
Marie Louise, Oct. Nov
Passe Colmar, Nov. to Feb.
Duchesse D'Angouleme, Oct. Nov.
Gloux Morceau or the D'Aremberg of the French, Nov. to Feb.
Easter Beurre, Dec. to Apr.
Clion, or LeCure, very large, for cooking only, a prodigious bearer, Bourgmestre of Boston. Winter.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

N. B. A few trees of "Van Mons' Leon le Clerc Pears," supposed to be the best in the world; also, "Pitt's prolific Marie." or "Surpasse Marie Louise." These cost high—these Pears alone must, therefore be charged at extra prices, or $2,50 for the former, and $2,00 for the latter.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

FRUIT TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

The subscriber offers to the public the usual very large assortment, comprising the choicest Fruit Trees, of every class, and embracing all the newest varieties. Also, an immense collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, and the most extensive assortment of Splendid Dahlias, in the Union.

All these articles will be sold at a reduction to suit the times, and as cheap or cheaper than they can be elsewhere obtained For the silk culture, are offered the finest varieties of Mulberries, which are the Circassian, Etata, Alpine, Multicaulis, and Broussa; all of which are very hardy except the Multicaulis and that withstands ordinary winters.

The State of New York having now granted a bounty of $2 per lb. on Silk, and Massachusetts and Vermont having done the same, they will no doubt take the lead in this great national pursuit. WM. R PRINCE.

Flushing, March 7th, 1841.

N. B. Priced Catalogues will be sent to every applicant. Any persons who wish to establish silk plantations will be supplied with trees payable by a share of the proceeds.

FARM WANTED.

Wanted to purchase on credit or hire on a lease of five or ten years, a small but good farm in the vicinity of Boston.—The advertiser is engaged in rearing swine and makes large quantities of manure and has it in his power to keep a farm in a high state of cultivation. Any person having a place to dispose of or rent at a reasonable price may hear of a tenant by addressing JOHN GREY,

March 10. *Neponset Village, Dorchester.*

SITUATIONS WANTED

As Gardeners and Farmers. Apply at N. E Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. March 3.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Braintree, ten miles from Boston, with a Dwelling House and large Cider mill thereon. The farm contains about 20 acres, Inquire of

NATHANIEL FAXON,

Feb. 24. No. 53 North Market Street.

BERKSHIRE BOAR AND SOW.

The subscribers offer for sale a full blood Berkshire Boar and Sow, 18 months old, which they purchased a year since from N. C. Bement, which he warranted to be pure.

Feb. 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO

FOR SALE.

A small House in Medford containing nine rooms, with a barn, &c., and near the depot of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. For terms, apply to JONATHAN BROOKS, near the premises. 3w* March 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Remember the Poor!
It fearfully snoweth,
And bitterly bloweth;
Thou couldst not endure
The tempest's wild power
Through night's dreary hour,
Then pity the poor!

Remember the Poor!
The father is lying
In that hovel dying
With sickness of heart.
No voice cheers his dwelling,
Of Jesus' love telling,
Ere life shall depart.

Remember the Poor!
The widow is sighing,
The orphans are crying,
Half starving for bread:
With eagerness speed ye
To succour the needy,
Their helper is dead!

Remember the Poor!
The baby is sleeping,
Its cheeks wet with weeping,
On its mother's breast;
Whose cough deep and hollow
Foretells she 'll soon follow
Her husband to rest!

Remember the Poor!
To him who aid lendeth,
Whatever he spendeth
The Lord will repay;
And sweet thoughts shall cheer him,
And God's love be near him,
In his dying day!

To Young Men.—There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again; the blaze of other's prosperity may outshine him, but we know, that though unseen, he illumines his own sphere. He resists temptation not without a struggle, for that is not a virtue—but he does resist and conquer. He hears the sarcasm of the profligate and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, and he heals the wound with his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, if it lead to sin: the atheist who says not only in his heart but with his lips, "there is no God," controls not him, for he sees the hand of a creating God and reverences it, of a preserving God and rejoices in it. Woman is sheltered by fond arms and guided by loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience—manhood by its strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world like a self-balanced tower. Happy is he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of christianity.

Onward, then conscientious youth! raise thy standard and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given thee intellectual power, awake it in that cause; never let it be said of thee, he helped to swell the tide of sin, by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not a small drop into a polluted current.—Awake, arise young man! assume the beautiful garments of virtue. It is easy, fearfully easy, to sin; it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength, then; let thy chivalry be aroused against error: let truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.—*Southern Rose.*

Patriotism.—The British had taken possession of a beautiful and very valuable house, belonging to Mrs Jacob Motte. Lieut. Col. Lee waited upon her, and informed her that in order to dislodge the enemy, he was afraid it would become necessary to burn the building. She instantly replied, "The sacrifice of my property is nothing, and I shall view its destruction with delight, if it shall in any degree contribute to the good of my country." This was not a mere boast: Mrs Motte with her own hands furnished the arrows that were to convey the combustible materials to the roof.

This was one of the many acts of female patriotism exhibited during the American revolution.

Stealing upon Credit.—A farmer in Connecticut, having lost several of his sheep, discovered after a while that they had been "hooked" by a neighbor; and without taking any other means of redress, sent him a bill to the amount deficit, which was paid without amurmur. The next year his flock was thinned in the same way, and on a much larger scale; and, with good reason, suspecting his kind neighbor of being the pilferer, he sent him a bill as before for the amount lost, at which the neighbor demurred, alleging that he had not stolen one half the number, and that some *unprincipled villain* had been *stealing upon his credit!*

Use of Falsehood.—A jury who were directed to bring in a prisoner guilty, upon his own confession and plea, returned a verdict of not guilty, and offered as a reason, that they knew the fellow to be so great a liar that they did not believe him!

Ready Wit.—A boy having been praised for his quickness of reply, a gentleman observed, when children are so keen in youth, they are generally stupid when they advance in years. "What a very *keen* boy *you* must have been, sir!" replied the child.

An itinerating dentist lately called at a house and applied for business. "Don't you want your teeth drawn?" said he to the owner. "No." "Don't your wife?" "No." "None of the children?" "No." "Can't you give me some sort of a job?" says the dentist. "Why," says the gentleman, "I have got an old *cross cut saw*, the teeth of which are out of order. You can have *that* job, if you'll fix 'em."

"Why is the letter D like a ring?" said a young lady to her accepted one day. The gentleman, like the generality of his sex in such a situation, was as dull as a hammer. "Because," added the lady, with a *very* modest look, "*we* can't be *wed* without it."

A young lady having borrowed a dictionary, was asked upon returning it how she liked it. She replied, "The words are truly beautiful—but I don't think much of the *story.*"

"John, you dog, are you into *them* sweetmeats again?" "No ma'm—the sweetmeats *is into me.*"

GARDEN SEEDS,

For sale by Joseph Breck & Co. at the New England Farmer Office, *No.* 51 and 52 *North Market St. Boston.* The subscribers would inform the public that they have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever before offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety of *Field, Kitchen, Garden,* and *Ornamental* Flower Seeds desirable for this or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection or imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our customers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfactory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 8 dolls. and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with prompt attention.

FIELD SEEDS.

Sugar Beet.	Ruta Baga.
Mangel Wurtzel.	Ballatine's New Royal do.
New Red Globe do. } superior	White Tankard Turnip.
Yellow do. } varieties.	Red do.
Carrot Long Orange.	Red Round do.
" Altringham.	White do.
" New White, extra fine.	White Globe do.
Pumpkin, sorts.	Green Round do.
Wheat—various sorts.	Purple Top Hybrid do.
Barley, do.	Buckwheat.
Rye, do.	Broom Corn.
Potatoes, do.	Millet.
Indian Corn, do.	Buckthorn. } for Hedges.
Oats, do.	Locust. } for Hedges.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of every description, Beets of sorts, Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Culiflower, Caraway, Celery, of the most improved sorts, Cabbage 20 sorts. Carrot, all the varieties, Cucumber do, Cress, Egg Plant, Endive, Indian Corn, Kale, Leek, Lettuce in great variety, Melons, do. Martynea, Mustard, Nasturtium, Okra, Onion of sorts, Pepper do. Pumpkin do. Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, a very great variety, Rhubarb for tarts, Radish of sorts, Salsify, Squash of sorts, Tomato, Turnip 20 varieties.

SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.

Medicinal Herbs, &c.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan. 27, 1841.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 3m1y. Nov. 17.

NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6 1-4 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of those marked 6 1-4 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion. JOS. BRECK & CO.

WHITE CARROT.

A quantity of this new and valuable root is offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street.

Also—New Red and Yellow Globe MANGEL WURTZEL—considered a superior variety.

Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.